











Chemical Storage Guide

Always refer to the SDS. This guide is not meant to cover all possible scenarios. Contact the Chemical Safety Group with questions – 434-982-4911

 Flammable liquids	 Acids	 Bases	 Oxidizers	 Toxics	 Compressed gases	 Poison inhalation	 Water reactive	 Liquid nitrogen
<p>Do not store with acids or oxidizers</p> <p>Only store in refrigerators rated for flammables</p> <p>Keep quantities to a minimum (no 5 gallon cans permitted)</p> <p>Amounts over two(2) gallons: Store in an approved flammable cabinet</p>	<p>Do not store with bases, flammables, or cyanides</p> <p>Do not store under the sink</p>	<p>Do not store with acids</p> <p>May be kept with flammable liquids if in secondary containment</p>	<p>Do not store with flammable liquids or solids</p> <p>Do not store under the sink</p> <p>Avoid storage on wooden shelves</p>	 And other Health Hazards <p>Store on sturdy shelves below eye level or in secured cabinets</p> <p>Store separate from other hazard classes</p>	<p>Secure at all times even when empty</p> <p>Store away from heat sources</p> <p>Store with cap when regulator is removed</p> <p>Incompatible gases must be separated by a 30 minute fire barrier or 20 feet or line of sight</p>	<p>Store in a vented gas cabinet or a chemical fume hood</p> <p>Secure at all times</p> <p>Store with cap or plug in place</p>	<p>Do not store under the sink</p> <p>Store away from aqueous solutions</p> <p>Keep separate from other hazard classes</p>	<p>Store in a well ventilated area</p> <p>Consult EHS before storing 240L tanks</p>
<p>Examples</p> <p>Acetone Methanol Ether Hexane</p>	<p>Examples</p> <p>Sulfuric acid Hydrochloric acid Nitric acid Acetic acid</p>	<p>Examples</p> <p>Sodium hydroxide Potassium hydroxide Bleach</p>	<p>Examples</p> <p>Silver nitrate Ammonium persulfate Sodium periodate</p>	<p>Examples</p> <p>Sodium cyanide Sodium azide Aniline Ethidium bromide</p>	<p>Examples</p> <p>Helium Nitrogen Oxygen Hydrogen</p>	<p>Examples</p> <p>Carbon monoxide Chlorine gas Ethylene oxide Ammonia gas</p>	<p>Examples</p> <p>Sodium borohydride Hydrazine Sodium metal Phosphorus</p>	<p>Example</p> <p>LN</p>
<p>Special circumstances</p> <p>Combustible liquids (i.e. toluene) can be stored in the flammable cabinet if there is room.</p>	<p>Special circumstances</p> <p>Some acids are flammable (i.e. Acetic acid) but still store them with the acids.</p>	<p>Special circumstances</p> <p>Some bases are flammable (i.e. ethanol amine) but still store them with the bases.</p>	<p>Special circumstances</p> <p>Some acids are oxidizers (i.e. nitric acid) but still store them with the acids.</p>	<p>Special circumstances</p> <p>Inspect containers regularly.</p>	<p>Special circumstances</p> <p>Container volumes less than 5 liters (i.e. lecture bottles) can be stored lying down.</p>	<p>Special circumstances</p> <p>Consult with EHS when storing or using these materials.</p>	<p>Special circumstances</p> <p>There may be enough moisture in the air to react these materials. Use caution.</p>	<p>Special circumstances</p> <p>Liquid nitrogen tanks vent loudly periodically. Do not be concerned.</p>